Large Whig Ratification Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, June 28. The Whig ratification meeting held here on Saturday was the largest and most enthusiastic ever convened, exceeding the campaign of 1840 Speeches were made by Hon. Sherrod Williams of Louisiana, and others.

During the firing of the cannon, a premature explosion took place, seriously injuring two men, and rendering the amputation of an arm each

Conviction of Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, June 28. Lewis Slate, Sarah Slate, Miller Parker, and John Frisby, a notorious gang of counterfeiters, have been convicted by the Criminal Court of this city. One of the party, John S. Collins, turned State's evidence, but after the trial he was arrested by the U. S. Commissioner, charged with dealing in counterfeit money.

Political Anti-Platform Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28. A meeting was held this evening, without distinction of party, of persons dissenting from the Whig and Democratic platforms. William B. Thomas presided.

Addresses and resolutions were adopted, advocating the abolishment of delegate Conventions for the nomination of President; a direct vote by the people for President; a direct vote on al measures of national importance, after a proper discussion in Congress; and declaring that we, as a free people, shall not again fold our arms, should a third power interfere by force of arms to put down the righteous effort of any nation to change its form of government.

Resolutions were also adopted favorable to the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Opposition to the Nomination.

CHARLESTON, June 25. Messrs. Toombs and Stephens have telegraphed to the press of Georgia that they are opposed to to the press of Georgia that they have the nomination of Scott, and in favor of the rethe nomination of Scott, and in favor of the rethe was there, an incident occurred which had a
he was there, an incident occurred which had a decision they will abide. Mr. Jenkins's position is said to be the same.

Later from California.

The Crescent City arrived at New York abou 5 o'clock last evening, bringing the California mails of June 1st, \$2,000,000 gold on freight, and \$500,000 in the hands of passengers, of whom there are about four hundred. The Crescent City left Navy Bay on the evening of the 19th still a subject of the British government, and instant.

The intelligence from the mining regions was very satisfactory. Large specimens of ore continue to be dug up. A lump of solid gold, weigh ing 69 ounces, was dug out of Mr. Linoberg's lot at Sonora, in Main street, a few doors below the post office. A quartz vein of unusual richnes had been discovered on French Gulch, near Shasta.

Great apprehensions were felt relative to the state of feeling between the French and Americans in Sonora, much irritation having been excited against the French miners. The Indians were still committing depredations

in Los Angeles county.
A petition, signed by one hundred and forty citizens, was about to be sent to Congress, claiming for Catholic priests the right to hold church at the mission of San Gabriel. It is the intention of the Catholic bishop of California to estab-lish a seminary for the education of priests at the mission referred to, with the design of extending missionary operations among the Indian

of that region. A band of marauders, led by a man nam Spencer, were committing depredations in San Joaquin county, and a party had been sent out to canture them

The U. S. Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Bartlett, was at San Diego, hurrying preparations for his departure to Paso del Norte, where he would await the arrival of the newly-appointed Mexican

May between Capt. Carphin Ereland and Oscar Livingston, from Philadelphia, in which both par ties were mortally wounded by pistol shots.

A law passed by the legislature taxing the any one of the party. In the midst of this ani sales of merchandise at auction had created great excitement, and a meeting of the merchants of San Francisco had been called to remonstrate against its execution.

Business at San Francisco was brisk, but transactions were not large.

OREGON .- Dates from Oregon are to May 8th. Maj. J. S. Hathaway, of the U. S. Army, had

broken his leg by a fall from his horse. Rich specimens of quartz had been obtained it a ledge of rocks on the west slope of the Casierade ledge, near Willamette river. Rich mines

were expected in the Cascade range. SANDWICH ISLANDS. - Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to May 5th. The Hawaiian legislature was discussing the new constitution.

The article prohibiting clergymen from holding seats in the legislature had been stricken out by both houses.

The Result.

Who questions the result if General Pierce is elected ?- Detroit Free Press.

Nobody. But we wish the Free Press and its Western readers to understand distinctly what the Firstly, it will be the total annihilation of all

hopes of harbor and river improvement for the next four years.

Secondly, the result of Mr. Pierch's election would be the continuance of the present suicidal free-trade tariff, which annually costs the farmers of this country more than \$100,000,000, and cheats mechanics, manufacturers, and laborers of every class to an almost equal extent.

Thirdly, the result of Mr. Pierce's election will be to put an immediate termination to the prog-ress of the vast railroad schemes by which the West is to profit infinitely. He is opposed to all systems of internal improvement, and will veto any bill granting the aid of the general government for the building of Western railroads and canals If the people of the West wish to be shut up for ten or a dozen years longer in their vast inland paradise, kept from even the poor market left us by the tariff of '46; if they wish to see the products they cannot sell rotting on their farms, instead of going to feed the bardy laborers should be constructing the means by which what they have to sell can reach our eastern market,let them vote for Franklin Pierce.

These are some of the results which will follo the election of the Democratic candidate.

Buffalo Rough Notes. Our Democratic friends are saying, just at this time, many kind things of our estimable President, and, apparently, deeply regret that they are not to have the are not to have the pleasure of seeing him four years longer in the White House, at Washington We shall hold these things in remembrance because Mr. Fillmore is but just now in the meridian of life, and his country, hereafter recollect ing his merits, may have occasion errices, and be desirous of placing him again the Presidential chair. There is no knowing what may happen. We hope those who think Mr. Pillmore such a good President new, may retain their favorable opinion then .- Alex. Gaz.

Col. Morgan, president of the Covington and Lexington railroad, died of cholera at Covington, Kentucky, on the 17th instant.

LIFE AND SERVICES

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, h

migrated to South Carolina. Our difficulties with England caused Congre to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the Scott applied immediately for a commis on in one of the regiments about to be raised nd in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of

ight artillery.

War was not actually declared until June 812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excite-ment. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieuten ant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance n men to capture the Adams and Caledonia o British vessels of war then lying under th rotection of the guns of Fort Erie. were both captured; but Elliott was compelled o abandon the Adams. She got aground, and he British attempted to retake her, but were epulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield cott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagenent where he was first in command, he was vid

orious. A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the The battle lasted for many hours, and was fough on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen nundred men, while the Americans were reduced o less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was opeless. Scott's heroic band were at length comelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—

the character of the American army redeemed. Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While nost important bearing upon the future conduc most important bearing apon and of the war, and is deserving of particular men-

At the time Great Britain denied the right of xpatriation: in other words, she denied the ight of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc rine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England who had emigrated to the United States, and he come a naturalized American citizen, remaine against her. The United States denied this loctrine-her naturalization laws being founded apon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, th British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transpor heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating rom the rest such as by confession, or the accenof the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The biect was to send them in a frigate, then along side, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answe no more questions, in order that no other selection tions should be made by the test of speech. ommanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was re peatedly commanded to go below, and high alter cations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligaons of allegiance and protection, assuring ther An affray occurred at Stockton on the 25th their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, lay between Capt. Carphin Ereland and Oscar pledged himself in the most solemn manner that quarter in battle, should follow the execution

> by the British officers, but, though unarmed ald not be silenced." The Irishmen thus selected were sent to Eng land. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he pro ceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to ongress, and Scott, in personal interviews ressed the subject upon the attention of mem bers. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the ower of retaliation. In an engagement soor fter Scott captured a number of prisoners True to his pledge given at Quebec, he imme intely selected twenty-three of the number to e confined in the interior of the country, there o abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishme

mated harangue, he was frequently interrupted

The result of this firm resolution on the par of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upo his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of th twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel Engthroughout the remainder of the war, to remeet the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual alle-

aken at Queenstown and sent to England fo

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Sco. was walking along one of the wharves of New ork, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and w rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th o May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled th banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek. On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty sees years of age, Scott was promoted to the

rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Ningara ontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and dril he army which was then concentrating at that Scott had entire charge of this camp of astruction for about three months. The result of the discipline and spirit which his teaching here infused into the Northern army were soo to be developed on the fields of Chippewa an Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, me on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies ap proached to close quarters, Scott called aloud McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Be-fore Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already

won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying

The British had been beaten with the wn boasted weapon—the bayonet. The value and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had nquished all the boasted prowess of her world

General Brown, in his official report of the says: "Brigadier General Scott is ent lied to the highest praise our country can bestow His brigade covered itself with glory." The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as i

is frequently called) was fought on the 26th o July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippe The battle commenced about forty minut fore sunset, and continued until midnight Here again Scott was the master-spirit of th ght. American valor again triumphed over the eteran regiments of Britain. Scott had tw rses killed under him, was wounded in the side it still fought on until the close of the battle when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoul This was the hardest-fought battle of the

war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, would be superfluous to recapitulate the event of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by uni ersal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane.

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a reso-lution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense enter-tained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niag ara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduc in sustaining the high reputation of the arms the United States.

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Mad ison tendered to General Scott a place in hi Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. Thi complimentary office was declined from motive highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he so after went to Europe for the restoration of hi health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed h instructions in so satisfactory a manner tha President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of banks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take comman in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops i our steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful riolence. On the boat in which General Scott ailed with two hundred and twenty troops, ther occurred in six days one hundred and thirty-cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army-The General's course of conduct on that occaon should establish for him a reputation no inferior to that which he has earned on the pattle-field; and should exhibit him not only as warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero pattles, but as the hero of humanity.'

After the termination of the Black Hawk was Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed b the United States government commissioners t reat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various con ferences held with the deputations from the va rious tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott t onduct the discussions. This he did with grea ability and ingenuity, and the result of the com mission was to procure a treaty just to the In-dians and highly advantageous to the United States-the Indians ceding the title to more tha ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the ands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk was

and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this for-

unate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series f difficulties requiring higher moral courag han the operations of an active campaign unde rdinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackso on a confidential mission of great responsibility South Carolina nullification then threatened t embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the Unistates troops stationed there. the President in sending Scott to South Carolin at this time was to prevent, if possible, any di rect act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the federal government. Scott's noderation and discretion while at Charlesto saved the country from the horrors of civil war The full history of his valuable services, on that casion, cannot now be written, as much of it

still remains under the seal of secrecy. On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was redered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talen could accomplish. But the malice or envy of brother officer, by misrepresentations made the President, procured his recall, for the pur pose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court after full investigation, pronounced the charge against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of ampaign was all devised and prosecuted with

nergy, steadiness, and ability. In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the Presider the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearfu excitement on account of the burning of the Care ine within the American territory. The whole opulation of northern New York seemed about march into Canada to avenge the wrong which ad been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations until pending difficulti could be settled by negotiation. For this purse Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the action th of the military and the civil authorities; and frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles ddressing immense gatherings of the excited citiens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of e country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to th delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at ce the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and umanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of eptember 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in hich this gallant officer has acquitted himsel within the last year upon our Canada frontier d lately among the Cherokees, has excited the niversal admiration and gratitude of the whole

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundar lifficulty. The disputed territory was about t ecome the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considere nevitable. In this crisis General Scott wa gain deputed by the government to calm th ising storm. His able services on that occasion howed him to be possessed of the highest talent as a statesman and diplomatist. A war con sidered inevitable was prevented—the honor o he country preserved-and Scott returned with resh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero o andy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as th Great Pacificator.

The services of General Scott in the Mexican ar are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do mor than make a passing allusion.

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within hese six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the Ameri an Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of erro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubi , Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought nd won. With less than ten thousand fighting en he attacked and routed, again and again thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico fighting with the courage of desperation. hing of military achievement recorded in an-

tient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico Such is a brief sketch of one whose life ha een devoted to the service and glory of his ountry, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he nd to suppose that he could be willing to do ineither, would be to declare the las

orty years of his life but a lic.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upor this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential ction. We doubt not that several of the gen tlemen now prominent before the Democrati party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises and it is a very easy thing to break them. ould point to an illustrious example in the his tory of the Democratic party which occurred but very few years since. A certain Presidentia candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes hereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudde onvert to the doctrines of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a cen tury in the service of his country, his past historis the best guaranty for his future conduct.

R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY—
LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO R. R. R. No. 2, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, FADWAYS REMOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND
SCROPULOUS DISEASES.
IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;
T CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM ALL SCROFULOUS HUMORS; IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES

AND MUSCLES
ALD DISEASED DEPOSITS;
AL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
UT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH
HEALTH AND STRENGTH. HEALTH AND CURE—
IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—
White Swelling,

Scrofula, Humors, Cancers, Syphilis,
Epilepsy,
Jaundice,
Ulcers,
Fever Sores,
Hacking Dry Cough. Cancers,
Tumors,
Rickets,
Rickets,
Salt Rheum,
Bronehial Tumors,
Hacking Dry Cough.
In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE
that the patient will experience its powerful, southing, be

IN A FEW HOURS

IN A FEW HOURS

After taking it.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS

WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER

TAKING THREE DOSES.

IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.

In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remeds we weak and sickly invalid feels its electrical agency thrillin trough every cell and cavern of the system, imparting healt and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in the SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its wors orm. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removin, rom the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all disease AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM

AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM
ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,
Ilandular Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cancers
Nodes, White Swellings.
FEVER SORES,
Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption,
tickets, and all deep-scated diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.
ITS ACTION
Is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the
lisease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver,
heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or
spinal marrow.
IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN,

IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN, see and copious discharge of all foul roducing a free and copious discharge of cereted in this organ. FESTERING SORES.

FESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and eruptions are instantly releved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.

HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION.

To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and seal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.

sumed.

We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lun, are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Ridneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in factoring organs in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

THE LUNGS. THE LUNGS ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to ceeive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sutain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the sircells, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the weight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE TUROAT formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lung ble to eject without the aid of powerful emetics, an PUS es deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and

lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and dis THE AIR-CELLS THE AIR-CELLS

are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so the
breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT THE LUNGS. THE LUNGS.

It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all diased deposit, cleaning the air-colls from all diseased humorREMOVES FROM THE GLANDS

flammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tur Iard Swellings, and other diseased deposits. TO THE LIVER, t will impart tone and energy.
AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM

t will reorganize and cleanse from putrid and unbealth

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. I mmediately allays the irritable cough, losens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains tet the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN. N. B. RABWAY,S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RAI

WAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations et, in many cases, they are intended to be used together the patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, wi sily ascertain the remely requisite to meet the compla-R. R. R.

PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severpains in a few minutes. In New York, hundreds who ar
afflicted, ca'l at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO., and
have the Ready Relief applied gratis. It never fails in re t painful paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES OR LESS. TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT

If you will call upon our Agents, and try the Relief, will guarantee you instant relief from Pain, and a quick BEAR IN MIND,

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COM-IN A FEW HOURS. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL!

THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES! In Four Hours Neuralgia

In Four Hours
In One Hour
In Ten Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In One Second
In Three Minutes
In Three Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fen Minutes
In Four Hours
In Ten Hours
In Twenty Hours Croup Diarrheea Toothache Toothache
Spasms
In Three Minutes
Cramps
In Three Minutes
In Three Minutes
In Three Minutes
In Fiteen Minutes
Chill Fever
Chill Blains
Sore Throat
In Four Hours
In Twenty Hours
In Twenty Hours
Spinal Complaints, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts,
Wounds, Froat Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tie Doloreux,
and all other complaints where there are severe pains, KADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and
nuckly cure the disease.

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Radway's Renovating Resolvent, \$1 per bottle.
Radway's Ready Relief, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.
The Dollar Bottles of Relief contain five times the quity of the Twenty-Five Cent Bottles. the Twenty-Five Cent Bottles.

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HE undersigned, being the duly appointed SPRATT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURG Rop Manufactory, Covington, Kentucky, begs to a superior Bods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annes with Zine Projectors, and Florida. on, with Zine Protectors, and Electro-positive in bined in their manufacture; thus rendering it bopper as conductors. They are in ten-fect lengurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, was buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel ous construction, (patented,) forming a look; ounted with a solid platinum silver point, (relve inches long, surrounded at the base with the parents which conserved. twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three an lar negative magnets, which possess the power, to an ext ordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire per tion of science up to the present time; the whole consti-ting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor of

cellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention habeen given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the sir of its opposite elements, has been clearly demon strated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized point have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present. electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarce suspect any being present. These improvements being secured by double letters p

tent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselvellable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents du ated can show their certificates. Have good rods
CHARLES W. HEYDON,
Washington City

Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerfuchemical reagents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince methat they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The reagents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of so dium, (common salt), acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
University of Ga., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. HOBT. PETER.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1850.

Lexington, Kv., February 20, 1850.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I at of opinion that I is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, chespness, and efficacy, I deem is equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offerer properties.

Augusta, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

Augusta, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

Augusta, (Ga.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightnia cots, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, man ctured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructe nformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and t fallic compound constituting the Points, as promisi m the result of several tests to which they were subn ted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric cause most likely to corrode them. A. MEANS, Prof. Phys. Sc., Emry College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. a: Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up-by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best 1 have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.

which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, which all buildings are liable. R. SILIMAN, Jr., Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville. LOUISVILLE, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactor th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE ELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts

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OTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of
IAX, 1852, at the following-named piacos:
At the office of ALFRED MOSS, Fairfax Court-house, under
the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them. r any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D.C., unde he superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler lizhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. I. Bunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W

Fitshugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Farker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

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At the house of JAMES PALMER, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax sounty, under the superintendence of James Falmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. — Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Slias Hutchander Haight, Dr. — Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Slias Hutchander Haight, Dr. — G. W. HUNTER, Jr., F. D. RICHARDSON, JARED MEAD, WHILMAM TRIMSEY.

F. D. RICHARDSON, JARED MEAD, WILLIAM T. RUMSEY, THOMAS R. LOVE, NOAH DEYO, JAMES HUNTER, THOMAS MOORE, ALFRED MOSS,

THIS DAY RECEIVED, A FRESH LOT OF MAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is particularly adapt to the CURE of all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, for rending the harshest skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH a SOFT—removing SALLOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FIRELES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN.

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A. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. CENTRAL HOTEL,

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On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

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nd is always open iree to visiters.
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written erbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most sultable occupations, the se of partners in business, congenial companions for

eedingly interesting. ew York, and 142 Washington street, Boston. feb 26-d6m FOWLERS & WELLS. PLASTERERS', BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND

PROWELS, Mitring Tools, Hammers, and Brushes, Flasterers: Bricklayers' Trowels, Stone-Masons' Homers and Trowels.

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Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Trowels and Lines for gar FISHING TACKLE. Jointed Bamboo and Reed Rods, Sea Grass and He Lines, Snoods and Hooks, in great variety. BRISTLE AND FEATHER BRUSHES,

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Ivory, Buffalo, Ebony, Rese-wood and Bone-handle Knives
nd Forks; Butchers', Cooks' and Bread Knives; Pen and

nd Forks; Buteners, to great variety.

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Children's Carriages, Market Baskets, Work do., Fancy do., together with a large collection, too numerous to mention, just received from New York, Philadelphia and Battimore, and for sale at the Oid Variety and Hardware Store, Pennsylvania avenue, one door from 9th street, by

GEO. SAVAGE. And Penna. av., opp. Soven Buildings, First Ward, by mar 27—tf JOSEPH L. SAVAGE & CO.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE. RUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supp
No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickie
ut up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles us
lly kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Stor
t rates lower than the usual retail prices.
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Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street,
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THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of Apr The SCHENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a Micantile, an Agricultural, and other Departments.

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In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the

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jy 29—dtf

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DR, J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

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mar 27—tf

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T. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnifi-cent bindings, varying in price from 50 cents to \$11.: also a dozen other varieties of approved Catholic Prayer looks. Some as low as 12½ cents. 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall

THE attention of little Misses is called to an assortmer of WREATHS and plain Ribbons for May parties, at MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue.
[Sat. News.]

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—a new article Fine and medium Tooth-Brushes
Porte-Monnaies, Vesta Boxes, Pocket Combs
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Ladies' Penknives, &c., &c. At
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AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c.

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MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street.
p 30—tr [Sat. News.] sp 30—tr [Sat. News.]

Bonner Gimps also just received.

FEW MORE LEFT-Of these pretty fancy GRATE APRONS and PICTURE-FRAME PAPERS, WIMER'S, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for irawing and architectural purposes.
Cohen's Office Pencils, hard and soft.
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Also Fendler's "Crayons superfins," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Stree, 6th street.

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So For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the cookstore of Wm. M. Morrison.

[nov 24— dtf]

and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M. THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. C

course will be full and thorough. Pupils have a Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginis, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their

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MENT.

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An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—

a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customer against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully soluted in the part of the cash system to protect customer against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solved.

position of the late Hungarian Revolution, with a teel plate portrait of the noble Magyar, by Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D. For sale by A. GRAY, dec 22—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

WREATHS FOR MAY PARTIES!

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store. A sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millibery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her atterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLI-

OUMAN'S Popular CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, accompanied by Younan's "New hart of Chemistry"—a very instructive thing for the chool-room. For sale by may 10----tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

may 27-tr

T is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to a fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, leneral Weakness, &c. &c. For safe at

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OLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, White Metal, Chinese, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ultamarine; embossed, glazed, figured and finest German Fancy of all colors and Gold borders, of all sizes; English and American Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by A. GRAY, Bookseller, jan 19—

THE daily orders for these preity parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which no opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns to give him an early cail.

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a few quires of CEILING PAPER yet on hand, at

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ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
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N and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an ont of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults. rder. # SIXTH street, near Louisiana avenue. Ar Crochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to

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CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving
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Millinery and Fancy Store.